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THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE de of lows and Minnesota Disturseque fields and Designal ands (in also other DIRECT LINE VIS Senson and ownort News, Elchmond, Cinchnest, 1

SCHOOL AND CHURCH

-In the theological seminary of Richmond, Va., sixty-two colored men are studying for the ministry. -There were 420,768 Mohammedans

attending school in Bengal last year, an increase of 28,765 over the previous -The disestablishment of the Church

of England in Wales will affect but a small part of its population, as only an eighth are members of that church.

—Says the official organ of the New York Y. M. C. A.: "Young men who are disaffected with their churches are not the kind of men who are useful in association work."

—The Turkish Government is closing many of the mission schools in Syria. The interest in education has come to be so great, however, that the people are opening schools of their own. -At the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Boston recently, Father Welch, the American priest, exhorted his flock not to read newspapers that publish scandals, even if they had to buy the high-priced papers.

—Rev. Robert Kerr has commenced medical missionary work among the Jews in Moroeco, under the auspices of the English Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Church of Scot-

—Augustus Fulton, the only colored student ever sent from the United States to the Propagands in Rome, has been ordained and will return to this country to take charge of a colored Catholic church in New Orleans.—Chicago Mail.

-In one section of Minneapolis there of which are Scandinavian, in only one of which is the English language spoken. Most of them are full at every service, three of them holding fifteen hundred people each.

-There are in the American Epis copal Church fourteen sisterhoods and two well established orders of deaconesses-one in Long Island and one in Alabama. In the Church of England twenty-five sisterboods and eight orders of deaconesses are reported.—N. Y.

-The persistence of the missionary spirit in families is seen in the recent appointment of Rev. W. P. Carey to the Baptist mission near Calcutta. He is great-grandson of Rev. William Carey, the father of Indian missions, and the third William Carey now living engaged in missions in India.— Chicago Standard.

-The New South Wales Independent contains an interesting account of a farewell meeting to eight native teachers and their wives, who were departing from Sydney for New Guinea They had been trained in the institu tion at Raratonga, and were sent out under the auspices of the London Mis-sionary Society. The exercises were similar to those held on similar occaions in this country.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS. The man who attends to his own business has a steady job.—Painesville

every girl looks forward to the time when she will have a hubby. - Hartford

-It is a sure sign that the fools are not all dead when a fat man tries to be dude and wear tight pantaloons .-Chicago Tribune

-"What shall we do with our spare time?" asks a writer. If you are like the majority of pen-pushers you might put it under a microscope and see if you can find it.—New Haven News.

-Young Man (at the door)-"Is Mr. Smith in?" Servant-"No, sorr, he's gone down-town not foice minutes ago, sorr." Young Man-"Ah! Will you please hand that card to Miss Smith?"-Boston Bulletin.

-A needle was recently found in an egg laid by a Philadelphia hen. Hens should never try to attend to their sewing and cackling at the same time. This weakness is confined to women done.—Burlington Free Press.

-The human beard divine and the habit of smoking come in together. A man works hard for two or three years to acquire them and then spends the rest of his life wishing that he could get rid of them. -Burdette, in Brooklyn

+At the theater: "What a lot of married people there are here to-night. The parquet is full of them." "Do you The parquet is full of them." 'Do you mean to say you know them all?" 'O, no. But the men don't do any talking and there's hardly a corsage bouquet -Town Topics. among the women

-"Sound," state schoolmaster, "is what you he For instance, you can not feel a sound." "O, yes, you can," said a smart boy. "John Wilson," retorted the pedagogue, "how do you make that out? What sound can you feel?" "A sound thrashing, quickly replied the smart boy. - Toledo

—A little girl who realized that her three-months-old baby brother was bald and toothless and believing in the efficacy of prayer added this request to her "Now I lay me down," etc., the other night: "O, Lord, bless little Perry and do give him some hair and some teeth."

Chicago man (to artist)-"What's the name of the picture?" Artist-"It is called 'An October Sunset.' It reflects the glowing beauty of an Italian sky as the orb of day sinks to rest be hind-" Chicago Man-"H'm. I'll tell you what I'll do. You paint in a couple of half-burned pork packing establishments an' a hook an' ladder truck and label it The Great Chicago Fire,' an' I'll take it at your own price."-N. Y. Sun.

-Angelina-"Mamma, dear, do you understand any thing about the fan-guage of flowers?" Mamma—"No. guage of flowers?" Mamma—"No. love. Why?" Angelina—"Why, Mr. Snoopkins has just sent me a lovely bunch of jacqueminots—three dozen at least; and I wanted to see what the significance of it is." Unfeeling Brother all you ais; it means that "I can tell you, sis; it means that Snoopkins is around to-day trying to borrow from the other fellows."—Chi-cago Rambler.

He Was a Pointer.

"Here you! I thought you said this cur was a good hunter, and I've had the very old boy of a time with him. Soon's a bird showed itself he'd run for it, barking like all possessed. Consequence is, I haven't had a shot."
"But I didn't say he was a hunting

dog."
"You said he was a pointer, and that he had been hired by more than fifty sportsmen at different times." "So I did. That was true. And they found the same fault that you have. You see, the trouble is that you sporting gentlemen do not catch on. When I say the dog is a pointer, I mean a disappointer. See?"—Boston Transcript. LOVE OF NOTORIETY

Silly Men and Women Who Love to be Talked Abouts

Some people are so fond of notoriety that they are willing to make great personal sacrifices to attain it. It is unquestionably a weakness in human nature, and can be endured, provided it causes no harm. A few are silly enough to confound notoriety with popularity, and eccentricity with genius; others, more silly still, gladly make themselves ridiculous in order to attract attention. The dudes, and all others who assume the outre in dress, belong to this class. Some are lifted into notoriety by an in-rolling wave of circumstances, then fret to find them-selves stranded when the wave recedes. Some glory in notoriety obtained through the most foolish avenues for it, such as paying an enormous sum for a pew, a painting or an operaticket, a heavy subscription to a charity fund or expensive dinners to prominent men. Their vanity is flattered, and it scarcely matters to them if there is nothing either creditable or lasting about it. The paragraphist has his epigrammatic fling at them; they are hounded and interviewed, and if they do not eventually sigh for retirement it is because they are either too vain or too stolid. The man who has become noted through sheer merit is seldom afflicted with vanity. He simply ex-cepts the praise tendered him, conscious that he has deserved it. It stimulates him to renewed effort and enables him to seem self-contained. Persistant homage wearies him, and he often yearns for less publicity. Aware of the demands which are made upon the time, energies and resources of many of our public men, we often think of them in a commiserating way. The man must be at times envied by

them who goes to his quiet home at night-fall, with the work of the day completed, sure to be disturbed by no untimely visitors or impertinent inquiries. If he happens to make a blunder, or say an injudicious thing, it is not proclaimed to the world and magnified until it is made to look like a crime. He can indulge in his little peculiarities, in politics and theology, without being dragged before the in-quisition of public opinion. He rejoices in his placid lot; he lessens his responsibilities; no interviewer dares to hold him to an account. He does not envy the notorious man; he will not go ou of his way to make obeisance to the opular man; he doesn't yearn to affiliate with either of them. - Philadel-

A BUSY PRINCE.

How the Heir-Apparent to the Throne of Great Britain Kills Time. No man in England pursues pleasure

more persistently than the heirapparent to the throne of Great Britain. The restless activity of the Prince of Wales is simply amazing. A peep at his monthly diary of engagements would appall most men. What with levees, drawing-rooms, public dinners, balls, presiding at music exhibitions and Masonic meetings, laying corner stones, visiting hospitals, shooting off into remote shires to open docks, tun-nels and bridges, assisting at the erection of statues to statesmen, warriors and poets-what with these functions. to say nothing of looking in at horse, cattle and flower shows, steaming down to Windsor or Osborne to confer with his Queen mother and turning up promptly at most of the premieres at the dozen or so London the variably attends, one would reasonably infer that the Prince of Wales is not only as busy as a bee, but never has a minute to himself. Doubtless the partial retirement of the Queen throws a great deal of social routine work upon him, but he is equal to the demand. He has been known to leave a ball at three a. m., and be in the train equipped for a shooting expedition a hundred miles or more away from town the same morning at But there is one evening of the week that the Prince reserves to himself, and no amount of influence or in-triguing will induce him to engage himself to any formal function, no matter how important it may be, on that night. It is his "night off," and on that occasion it is quite understood among his "set," as his little knot of intimates is termed, that he is to enjoy himself sans facon. He dines early with his family and then the night is his own, and he usually visits his personal friends. Alfred de Rothschild is the Prince's most successful host. He is generous, cultivated, possesses great wealth, and his fine house is a museum of the loveliest and costliest art treasures. He has the advantage of knowing most of the amusing people of Lon-don. He knows most of the pretty actresses and the reigning beauties of society, and all in good time he is made aware of the coming of his royal guest. Now and again M. de Rothschild will engage a great violinist like Joachim, a planist of the Rubinstein genre, or a singer such as Faure or Capoul, to take part in the festivities. But in a general way the performers are the honored guests of the host and expect neither fee nor reward.—Brook-lyn Eagle.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

band and a Canadian Lover.

The other day while a Michigan Central train was waiting at St. Thomas a young man of twenty-five was observed to be closely regarding a solid-looking old gent of fifty who had come through from Chicago. Finally the young man stepped up and inquired. "Isn't this Mr. B—, of Chicago?"

"Yes, sir."
"I am Mr. J ..., formerly of the same place, but now of Toronto. Do you remember me?"

"Really, but I do not."
"I was a clerk in your pork house.
I aspired to the hand of your daughter.
You drove me hence because I had no

"O, yes, it seems as if I do recall something of the sort." Well, sir, I want you to understand that you made a mistake. I am now worth eighteen thousand dollars and could give your daughter every lux-

"Eighteen thousand dollars, eh? That's quite a sum." "Yes, sir, and I'm the man you drove

"Eighteen thousand dollars," mused the old gent. "What a curious coincidence! That's exactly the sum my daughter's husband gave her the other day to buy summer pug dogs with! I must jot this coincidence down."

Somebody held the young man up until the weakness left his knees a little and then he went hence some more.—

Detroit Free Press.

THE NEW NAVY.

Its Nucleus to Consist of Seven Steel With such a force as we possess it must be evident that it is impossible to discharge in an efficient manner all the duties of a navy. Our work in foreign surveys is limited to that of one small vessel on the west coast of North Amer ica: our deep-sea soundings are few and far between, dotted along the tracks pursued by our ships while going to and returning from distant stations; our commerce is protected; but we are unable to support any positive policy that the Government might decide to declare in reference to, for example, the Monroe doctrine. To say nothing of European naval armaments, it is only necessary to point to some of the smaller powers in our own hemisphere that possesses ships of war with which we

Our people can not desire to assume a position in the society of naval powers without supporting the position with dignity; they can not wish their navy to be cited as a standard of inefficiency; they can not wish to force their representatives (the officers of the navy) into tion such as is imposed by being called on to deprecate criticism by labored explanations. Better abolish the navy and lower our pretensions.

Possessed as we are now of a navy such as has been indicated, the change

volves a most violent transition. In reviewing our work of construction for the past thirty years we see no new type of cruiser. The only types of ships that we have are those that date before the war; since which we have but reproduced the same in classes of differing dimensions. From the sailing ship with auxiliary steam-power we have passed to the steamer with auxiliary sail-power; but we have no fullpowered steamers, with or without sails. As long as it is considered necessary to spread as much canvas as is now use the space assigned to boilers and engines is limited, and we fail to achieve full power; a reduction to the minimum of sail-power must be accepted before we can present a type of a full-powered

With the exception of two vessels of the Alert class built of iron, we have nothing but wooden hulls. We have continued to build in perishable material, requiring large sums to be spent in repairs, and ignoring the manu-factures of the country which could have been aided in their development by the contrary course. We have permitted the age of steel to reach its zenith without indicating that we were

aware of its presence.

With the exception of a few Palliser converted rifles of viii-inch caliber, our armaments consist of smooth-bore cast-iron guns which have composed our batteries for thirty years. These are now to be discarded and their places to be filled with modern steel annon.

Torpedoes, movable torpedoes, of which we know nothing practically, are to be brought to the front, and are to form part of our equipment. Tor-pedo-boats are to be brought into use, and details innumerable are now to be

studied and worked ont. Conceive, then, a high-powered steamer with a minimum of canvas, built of steel, armed with modern steel artillery and secondary battery of Hotchkiss guns, fitted for launching movable torpedoes, with protective deck over boilers and engines, divided into many water-tight compartments giving protection to buoyancy, and ompare such a ship with the type of the United States cruiser which we now ossess, and an idea may be formed of he violence of the transition through which we are to pass. And there is nothing intermediate to break the suddenness of this change; there is no connecting link The structure of to day is placed in direct contrast with that of twenty-five years ago. This is can but accept the situation, from

which there is no escape. From all appearances, the navy is now to be given an opportunity of as-serting itself, and the steps already taken to remedy the existing state of things can be stated in a few words.

The origin of the effort dates from June, 1881, when the first Advisory Board was appointed to consider and to report on the need of appropriate vessels for the navy. This board, in its report of November 7, 1881, decided that the United States navy should consist of seventy unarmored cruisers of steel; it reported that there were thirty-two vessels in the navy fit for service as cruisers, and it indicated the character of the new vesses to be built This board confined itself to the consideration of unarmored vessels, as it did not consider that the orders under which it acted required that it should discuss the subject of armored ships, though it expressed the opinion that such vessels were indispensable in time

of war. Some time elapsed before any practical results followed from the action of this board, but in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, the construction of three steam-cruisers and a dispatch-boat was authorized. These vessels are the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin, and they are approaching completion, the Dolphin being already

in commission. In an act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, four additional vessels were authorized by Congress, for which preliminary plans and calculations have which are now in the been made. bureaus of the Navy Department, where designs are being prepared, on which bids can be made if proposals are issued

for their construction by contract.

This is the first step toward our new We can count on an addition of seven steel cruisers and one dispatchboat as a nucleus. The present year wil see four of these yessels completed, and it is possible that during the year following the four additional vessels can be launched.—Rear-Admiral E. Simp son, in Harper's Magazine.

How to Destroy Current-Worms.

I have been raising currants now most of the time for more than twentyfive years, and in all that time have never once been seriously troubled by the currant worm, while my neighbors on all sides of me have had their bushes entirely stripped year after year. I know of no reason for my long exemption from this pest except my habit of applying a considerable quantity of wood-ashes to each bush, from half a peck to a peck, every spring. I hos away the earth, put the ashes evenly around the bush, and then hos the earth back to cover them. It would seem that the worms can not get along with so much potash.—Cor. Congrega-

TEMPERANCE.

AFRAID AT LAST.

Who is afraid?" the young man said. And he laughed, and tossed his handso head, And the ruby wine from the cup he drained, And with many an oath his young lips who is afraid? Not I!" he said, And laughed, and tossed his thoughtles

There is death in the cup, I know full well, I've tasted aiready the fires of hell.
Yet give me a draught that is stronger yet,"
He said, "I have thoughts that I must forget.

"I am afraid!" the young man said.
"Visions of horror are round my bed! Mercy's hour I have staned away, Death is coming to claim his prey. I am afraid! afraid!" he cried.
With the pittful words on his lips he died.
—Jey Allison, in Congregationalist.

STARTLING FACTS.

Over One-Half the Cases of Insanity and Three-Fourths of Those of Crime and Pauperism in the Country Caused by General Stewart L. Woodford has re-

cently stated that in seven years' ex-

perience as criminal prosecutor in the

Federal courts at New York, he "sel-

dom" found a case of crime, accompanied by violence, which was not conceived, or committed, or aggravated through the use of rum. His experience is that of all similar officials, not only in our own land but in every other. Mr. Axel Gustafson, the author of "The Foundation of Death," was recently in Sweden, and was given a private audience with the King and Queen. During the interview the King said that almost all the crime and abject misery in his realm were caused by drink. So strong are the convictions of the King on this subject that the Swedish Government has declared its inattention to give the order of Good Templars a state subsidy to enable them to prosecute the fight against alcohol all over the Kingdom, as an economic measure, that the cost of crime and pauperism may be reduced. We have just received some valuable statistics of the growth of pauperism in the French capital, which are doubly interesting because they furnish an answer to an argument much used in wines as a beverage diminishes intemperance and its resultant evils, pauper-ism and crime. Now the use of wines s universal among all classes of people in Paris. Water is seldom drank; a glass of light wine is taken instead. Wine has, in fact, become the beverage of the people. They drink hardly any tea, and not much coffee. Wine is cheaper, and even the poorest work-man drinks it. If wine-drinking were

past twenty-five years.

In 1861, when the suburbs were incorporated with Paris proper, the number of families requiring relief was 36,713, comprising 90,277 persons. The majority of them had been punished either as vagabonds, for thieving, or other crimes. Sixteen years later, in 1877, when the republic had taken the place of the empire, the number of pauper familes had increased to 39,-866. The growth of pauperism was even more marked during the following three years, the statistics showing that in 1880 no fewer than 46,815 families, comprising 125,735 members, were depending upon relief. At the beginning of the present year 180,000 persons were known to be in want of assistance. From 1861 to 1880, conse quently, the number of paupers had been doubled.

a cure for intemperance and the pov-

erty and crime which follow it, cer-tainly Paris should show it; yet the of-

ficial statistics, lately published show that the pauperism has doubled in the

A report by Dr. Mathews, of Rhode Island, given in the Journal of Hered-ity, a medical periodical, in referring to alcoholism and insanity, cites these ets: In one S in the statement that after the removal during eleven years was: In mania, forty-one per cent.; melancholia, sixtyent.; dementia, twenty-five world, that from fifty to sixty per cent. of the cases of insanity was try where it is claimed alcoholic drinks

habit as a cause of insanity. We, however, quote from the last annual report of the Northwestern Ohio Asylum for the Insane, located in this city what the superintendent, Dr. J. A. Wright, has to say on the topic. Dr. Wright has a growing reputation as an original investigator into matters pertaining to his specialty—insanity and allied forms of mental derangement. He says, referring to a table given in the report, showing the immediate cause of insanity in each patient under his care:

"Table X shows that the most important factor in the production of insanity is intemperance in the use of alcoholic stimulants. The recorded cases in which this cause is adduced represent by no means the quota to which it is justly entitled, but merely the comparatively few occasions in which it happens to be the direct cause of mental dethronement. If the instances in which the abuse of spirituous liquors, by producing domestic urelicity, business reverses, bodily disease and other proximate causes of insanity—to which might be superadded the inherited woes belonging to the list of nervous and mental diseases, such as dipsomania, neuralgia, chorea, epilepsy, imbecility and idiocy—were properly classified in citological tables, a very large majority of all cases would be attributed to this source."

Public attention has frequently been insanity in each patient under his care:

Public attention has frequently been called to the enormous increase in late years of the number of insane, and various reasons have been assigned, but we believe the true reason to be, the use of rum. And the alarming ratio of increase must go on, laying each year an additional burden on the state, if the prime cause be not abolished, and rum be banished from the land.

Leaving out of consideration the moral and religious aspect of the question, does it not seem plain that some-thing should be done, and done quickly, to check a curse which is responsi-ble tor one-half of the insanity of the land, three-fourths of the crimes of violence committed and three-fourths of the pauperism in the country?—

THE Alliance News (England) refers to the report of a life assurance com-pany recently issued as proof of the ad-vantages of Temperance. In the Tem-perance department the death rate for the year has been less than four in the thousand.

TWO FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

One from the Abode of Ill.Gotten Wealth, the Other from the Humble Home of Virtue and Self-Denial - A Striking Con-

I saw two funeral processions pass slowly by my window one bright summer day. The first was a long line of stately carriages, with proudly stepping horses and nodding plumes; an expen-sive hearse carried the ebony and gold easket, draped with a heavy velvet pall; rare, costly flowers gave their fragrance and withered there in the summer heat; the mourners were clothed in silken texture, and broad folds of silken crape testified how deep was their grief. But curious glances rested upon all this princely show, and mut-tered curses followed it as it passed; the eyes that met mine in that long procession were not dimmed by tears; even the widow of him who lay cold and silent in the ebony and gold casket could smile as she followed him to his

last resting place.
The other came as slowly; the horses wore no sable plumes: the plain, pine coffin was exposed to view in the open wagon that held it; here, too, were flowers—sweet, shy, fragrant wild flowers, like the deeds of the silent form beneath them -gathered by lov-ing hands as a last tribute to the dead; a few simple carriages followed; the mourners were plainly clad, but their eyes were red with bitter weeping, and the still summer air echoed wild sobbings; the passer-by stood respectfully with bare, bowed head, as they passed; saddened faces looked from the windows upon the uncovered coffin, and blessings were breathed as it passed

from sight.
What a contrast! The first procession—a pageant with elegant trappings of wealth and pride; its costly outward mourning; and the other in its simplici-

ty and sincere grief.
I had known both of those men, now done with earthly affairs forever, for many years. The first had never, by tender word or kindly deed, done any thing to soften another's sorrow, or to aid a needy brother man; the other's simple life was made up of words of sympathy and quiet, unostentatious acts of kindness. The first lived in a brown-stone mansion; rich carpets covered the floors; costly paintings adorned the lofty walls, and its occu-pants never knew a wish ungratified. The other lived in a tiny cottage, with painted floors and simple furniture; the low, whitewashed walls were adorned by the cheapest works of art; the food was nourishing but simple, and what might been spent in luxuries went to glad-den the hearts of some one poorer in worldly goods than himself. His fellow mortals welcomed him with smiles wherever he was known; frowning faces gazed after his richer neighbor. His sleep was sweet because of a consciousness of duty done; the other's dreams were disturbed by a widow's tears and an orphan's wailing ery. For him death had no terror, it was but the portal to a higher life; to the other the future beyond the tomb was as a horrible fantasy-an unknown evil from which his guilty soul shrank

appalled.
Shall I tell you why? The one was a simple mechanic—a noble, God-fear-ing man, who denied himself on earth lay up treasures in Heaven; the other was one of that unscrupulous class of beings who win their wealth by breaking the hearts of widows and orphans, by shutting his heart to every noble impulse, and his hand to the call of human woe-a rumseller!-Ella A. Stratton, in National W. C. T. U. Bulletin.

RATE OF MORTALITY.

Medical Testimony on the Health-De-stroying Effects of Drink. It has been ascertained that in men

peculiarly exposed to the temptation of drink the mortality before thirty-five it was found that fifty per cent. of the | years of age is twice as great as in men patients had been addicted to the use of rum. But the author gives a clear instance of the fact that insanity following similar occupations, but less liable to fall into the fatal habit. It has also been shown that the rate of mortality among persons addicted to intality among persons addicted to inof the heavy tax on alcoholic drinks in temperance is more than three times Norway, the percentage of increase as great as among the population at large. At the earlier periods of life the disproportion is still greater, being five times as great between twenty and cent., and idiocy, 150 per cent. Of the last, sixty per cent. were the children of drunken fathers and mothers, thus showing that the sine of the fathers of decidedly in the control of the showing that the sins of the fathers of decidedly intemperate habits has are visited upon the children. To this been estimated at upwards of 3,000 may be added the statement of the males and nearly 700 females, in a popsuperintendent of the insane hospital ulation of nearly 54,000 males and upat Vienna, one of the largest in the wards of 11,000 females addicted to intemperance. [That is, of males the death-rate is 55 per 1,000 per annum. rum. So great a percentage in a coun- and of females 63 per 1,000 perannum, while the general death-rate of the whole country and at all ages, is only do no harm is well worth noticing.

American alienists have not turned 23 per 1,000.] The greater number of their attention particularly to the rum these deaths are due to delirium tremens and diseases of the brain, and to dropsical affections supervening on diseases of the liver and kidneys .-

Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum. An intemperate person of twenty years of age has a probability of life right years of age has a probability of life extending to 15.6 years; one thirty ming years of age, 13.8 years; and one of forty years to 11.6 years; while the person of the general population of the country would have a like probability of living 44.2, 36.5, and 28.8 years respectively. Some curious results were shown in the influence of the different than the direction of life. kinds of drinks on the duration of life; beer-drinkers averaging 21.7 years; beer and spirits indiscriminately 16.1 years. These results, however, were not more curious than those connected with the different classes of persons. The average duration of life, after the commencement of intemperate habits, among the mechanics and laboring men, was 18 years; among traders, dealers, and mechanics, 17 years; among professional men and gentlemen. 15 years; and among females. 14 years.—Carpenter's Physiology of Temperance.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

THE first Temperance agitation in the United States of which there is any record, it is stated, occurred in 1651, at Orient, L. I.

THS Kuights of Labor claim that ninety per cent. of the destitution among the laboring men is caused by the drink traffic.

PARNELL says if home rule is secured one of the first acts will be to pass a Sunday-closing act and put Leavy re-strictions on the liquor traffic.

MR. GEORGE HOWARD, M. P., heir to the Earl of Cariisle, has closed the brewery at his castle and all public uses on and about his estate.

TWENTY thousand children are daily taught the effects of tobacco and al-cohol upon the human system, through the adoption of scientific Temperance instruction in the public schools of St.